









homes, became at once the asylum of fugitive slaves and of exatriated patriots. It was because we felt that under

that constitution such great things had been done—because under that constitution England could boast of a Bacon, of a Newton, of a Shakespeare (whose genius had not been rivalled by the productions of men in any other country), and of hundreds of others who could be named—of a Chatham, of a Burke, of a Pitt (whom he mentioned not as a partisan but as an Englishman)—of a Fox, of a Sheridan, and of others too less illustrious—it was because

Under the British Constitution such men had been produced, that we believed that there was nothing in that Constitution that could militate against the attainment of the utmost height to which the human intellect or human action could be carried. We believed that that Constitution was a measure would be a departure from the Constitution which had come down to us, which we were able to imitate but not to improve, and that it was a measure which was slightly, and to imitate which was to secure for this community regulated freedom for all, and to preserve the unbridled domination of the masses, led by a few profligate leaders, that we would have to accept. We believed that the accomplishment of their interested views—that our members on this side of the House approved the measure before them passing into law. For himself, he opposed it because he had derived the lesson from history (perhaps erroneously) that an unmitigated

Democracy was the worst possible aspect of government. Better far, said Jefferson, to refer to the Americans and to the slave as the same people, as it existed there—better to live under the despotism of the greatest tyrant that ever lived than in a land of such freedom as was tolerated there; or, in the words of the elegant poet—

“ Away! away! I’d rather hold my neck  
By doubtful tenure from a sultan’s beak,  
In climes where liberty was never named,  
Nor any right but that of ruling claimed,  
Than thus to live in freedom’s airy noons,  
Her fustian flag in mockery overlaid.”

That was one of the results of a democracy in a country in which the people were not altogether free, licensed in what they

would—in which there still existed some checks against the unbridled licentiousness of the mob—checks, all of which this bill would desire to sweep away, and thus to reduce us to a democracy which was without example in the ancient or the modern world. Since he had been induced, in the probability of having to give a vote on this subject, to look carefully into it, he had searched in vain to find any constituting element of the world from the monarchies con-

the process, any bill that would resemble the constitution of this country, if the bill before the House passed into law. There was positively no example to be found in its favour. The process of the House was not to be a mere check, the example of not one of them could be brought as warranting the House to adopt the measure before them. Take the proudest democracy of the ancient world, which was the Republic of Athens, and remember that there was but one step from the attainment of the highest amount of true greatness to expatriation from the State. The Republic of Athens was not any greater than our lives, and that republic who did not become, by the expression of the Republic will, an exile from the country. It would be fatal to the Republic of Athens, if it were not for the fact that the Republic of Athens was not a democracy, and that the Republic of Athens was not a democracy, and that the Republic of Athens was not a democracy. It implied, however, numbers to look to that side of the question—to lay their hands on their hearts, and to say

they were prepared to lay this axe at the foot of the constitution of this country, and to reproduce here such a democracy. The only regret he felt in connexion with his having addressed the House on this question was, that the subject being so vast in its importance and demanding such great powers for its proper treatment, it should have so feeble an advocate. There

The SECRETARY FOR LANDS begged permission to explain that in stating that an hon. member opposite could, if he chose, draw a dark picture—he was referring to what took place during the last session of the old Council prior to the establishment of responsible government.

Mr. HUNT, in dealing with the question before the House, desired to say that he should be guided by his conscience and by the light of Scripture and of reason in the

vote which would give no vote at all. He was dissatisfied with the principle that the members in the Legislative Council of this colony, on the same principle as that which was provided for in the mother country. He likewise must candidly state that in his opinion it would be far better to have the nomination of members to that House left in the hands of the present Ministry than to allow the appointments to be made (as the bill proposed) by the votes of any popular constituencies. He did not think that such appointments should be made dependent upon popular votes. It was not to be supposed that any second Chamber could possibly be of a proper conservative character if it were nothing better than

in the basis of the first, and construct upon a "primary" basis, the basis of the second, and so on, to be divided into two, would any sane man ever be induced to do so? The one part could exercise a constitutional check upon the other? The thing was absurd. It was clear that the two Houses must stand upon a different basis. He did not join in the objections which had been raised against that House. That House had not deserved to be styled obstructive. (Ironical cheers.) It had discussed and passed several measures which would speak for themselves in future times. After adverting to the freedom with which he felt himself enabled to approach the discussion of any subject—in consequence of his not being immediately responsible to any

Mr. RUSSELL would direct the attention of hon. members to the time to which it was proposed to adjourn the debate. The case was a novel one, inasmuch as it was proposed to put off the reading of this bill until that day should arrive when the Council would have ceased to exist. This was of course done with a view of getting rid of the measure, but the mode was a novel one, the ordinary form being to move the previous question, or that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He should not detain the House long by any remarks which he might have to make, because he believed that all had

the matter, and thus to save upon the budget. The objections raised by the hon. member (Mr. Johnson and Mr. Waut) had been constantly taken against the bill, and had been put forward over and over again. If their arguments were, however, worth anything they amounted to the assumption that all the talent had been so far monopolised by the elections in the other House that there was no talent left to be availed of for that House. The hon. member Mr. Johnson had, last night, taken exception to the long speech of the honorable the Secretary for Lands, but he must say that the objection came with a very bad grace from that hon. member, who himself always made very long speeches on all questions—from half an hour to three hours in duration.

that his speeches were reported in the newspapers, at which he (Mr. Russell) was so much pleased, I would take a fortune to print all that the hon. member would have said had he said anything. The delay and obstruction had been caused by these long speeches on that side of the House. The speeches made by hon. members in opposition to this measure were the cause of the delay which had occurred, and not the speeches made by hon. members on that side of the House. He could not think that the hon. member (Mr. Docker) had thrown any new light upon the question. He had favoured them with plenty of exploded ideas which were useless and inapplicable to the

Mr. JOHNSON said: "I am sorry. The obstruction lay altogether on the side of the House. Hon. members sitting there seemed determined that the measure should not be carried. It was his intention to oppose the amendment."

Mr. DOCKER addressed the House in explanation, denying that it was a part of his tactics to interrupt any hon. member as had been insinuated by the hon. member who had just sat down, in his opening remarks.

Mr. JOHNSON denied that he had complained that he was not reported by the newspapers. What he had said was that he did not care whether he was reported or not, but that he would rather be not reported at all than misreported.

Mr. TOWNS did not intend to detain the House at any length, but he could not avoid replying in some way to the charge so grossly, so diffamingly, and so undeservedly made up by hon. members on the opposite side, that members on his side of the House were compelled to rise and look on the obstruction. If they would call it an offence on this House as being for the safety of the country; and a similar course had been adopted by the House of Lords in a matter which had created more excitement in the mother-country than any question since the Reform Bill. If this House some time ago had consented to the repeal of the duty on coffee, which was

the 'thin end of the wedge' it was attempted to get in, the duties on tea and sugar would have followed; then, perhaps, something would have taken the Ministers to the country. They were to make fresh promises to those whose delegates they sought to be, and the cry would be—"You've taken off the duty on tea and sugar for the swells, now let's have our drop of rum and our bit of tobacco without duty too." The delegate of the people would realise anything, so he could secure his return again. The opposition of this House was of the same kind as that offered by the House of Lords on the question of the paper duties. A bill was hurried through the House of Commons—£1,300,000 of duty was to be got rid of—the bill was

passed before the people of England had time to examine it or to see what was behind it; but the bill had to go to the House of Lords, and there it was seen through, as were the schemes of Gladstone, aided by Messrs. Cobden and Bright and others, and the House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst, on his eightieth birth-day, spoke for two hours against that bill; Lord Derby spoke for three hours; Lord Brougham, Campbell, and other enlightened men, threw their information on the subject, and the bill was carried out to the great advantage of the whole British community. Such was the kind of obstruction which this House offered, and he hoped would continue to offer. He did not wish to detain the House, as he had said at the outset, and he

Dr. DOUGLASS said that the bill which they were asked to read a second time had been almost entirely lost sight of in some of the speeches they had heard, which had been replies to fancied attacks for obstruction, and so forth, which if one said had been made by the other side. The real question, stripped of three-hour speeches and other extraneous matter, was simply this: Here we were at the end of the five years for which this Council was appointed, and the question was, what should be the constitution of the House in future—whether nominative or elective. One

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HOUR OF MEETING.  
 THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS moved that the House adjourn till three o'clock.  
 Mr. DOCKER said that the effect of adjourning the House to the hour proposed would be that, instead of gaining an additional hour, it would lose one. The honorable members of the legal profession would not attend at an early hour, and the consequence would be that there would often be no House. He would move as an amendment, that the House should adjourn till four o'clock.  
 Mr. ROBEY thought five o'clock would be a more convenient hour.  
 THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS did not believe that, at the time was so short, there would be a no House on any afternoon, if the hour of meeting was three instead of four o'clock. He would not object to meeting at three o'clock if a few lawyers would not attend at that hour in the Supreme Court. He would not be satisfied without a decisive vote of the House.  
 Mr. HOSKINS thought the hon. member would not press his motion, as (it being past twelve o'clock) if the House were counted out it would stand adjourned till Tuesday.  
 THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS stood adjourned till Tuesday motion.  
 The amendment was put and carried, and the House adjourned at five minutes past twelve o'clock till four o'clock the afternoon.  
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
 Tuesday 17th October.  
 THE SPEAKER took the chair at three minutes past seven o'clock.  
 DOCUMENTS.  
 Mr. COWPER laid upon the table, portions of the correspondence between the local and Imperial Governments in reference to the grants of land to the agents of John Bull.  
 Ordered to be printed.  
 CRIMINAL LUNATICS BILL.  
 This bill was read a second time, passed, and ordered to be transmitted to the Legislative Council.  
 SUPPLY.  
 The order of the day for the resumption of the Committee of Supply was discharged.  
 COAL-FIELDS REGULATION BILL.  
 The House went into committee of the whole for the first time.  
 Clause 4, Duties of examiners; Clause 5, Owners or agents to produce plans; and clause 6, Notice to be given of intended abandonment and opening of mines, were agreed to without division.  
 Clause 7, Persons under twelve years old not to work in collieries, having been moved.  
 Mr. DOCKER moved that the clause be amended so as to be used to fix upon, as many lands below twelve years old as to hear the opinion of the hon. member for Northumberland.  
 Mr. LEWIS said that no honest and industrious man would ever allow his son, under twelve years of age, to be employed in a colliery.  
 Mr. COWPER said that in England lands between two and twelve might be employed under-ground, but only after the production of a certificate from a schoolmaster, that the child was not employed in any other way.  
 Mr. DOCKER thought that as the age of twelve was fixed upon by the Apprentice Act, it could be well to continue that age here.  
 Mr. RUTTON asked if it was intended to prevent lands between two and twelve years old from being worked above ground; if so, the clause would be very arbitrary.  
 Mr. COWPER said the meaning of "colliery" was not intended to be interpreted so as to include all the workings above ground. He might also mention that all persons interested in collieries had that morning waited in line, and on going through the bill had raised no objections to any clause, which he might point out when he came to them.  
 Mr. DICKSON reminded hon. members that lands were much farther advanced at twelve years of age in this colony than in England, and that they should be allowed to work hard at that age. Unless these lands were provided with an education they would be much better employed at work than in the collieries.  
 Mr. RUTTON had read the interpretation clause, and did not think that the meaning attached to the word "colliery" was such as the hon. Secretary had supposed it to be. He thought the meaning was that of a place where coal is prevented more lands from being worked under-ground, but there was no possible reason why they should not be allowed to work on the surface, when he taught, perhaps, the children to read, and to assist in the cultivation of the soil. There were, now, many boys of twelve years old driving teams on the road, and doing the work as well as men. He thought the Committee should be allowed to limit the operation of the clause to the under-ground workings.  
 Mr. COWPER was astonished to see those provisions, which had been adopted in England, with its increasing population, should be objected to here; one would really say that our towns were overgrown, and that work was better to be given to the children of the poor than to the children of the rich.  
 Mr. DICKSON considered that a very proper regulation, being one that had been absolutely necessary in England to stop the fearful cruelties that had been done to the children of the poor, and that it was at once, rather than wait until it was found to be necessary.  
 The clause was put, and carried without amendment.  
 Clause 8, None but males, eighteen years old, to work in collieries, was agreed to.  
 Mr. DALGLEISH moved an amendment that persons working engine should be obliged to produce a certificate of competency. It was necessary to insist upon this, in order to prevent the great numbers of persons who were engaged in and about the mines; as it might happen that the working of the machinery might be entrusted to persons who had not the necessary knowledge of the nature of the mine, but not sufficient to ensure the safety of the persons employed.  
 Mr. COWPER said the clause was an exact copy from the parallel clause in the Truck Act.  
 Mr. HOSKINS thought they ought not to copy the English Act in every particular. In England the engine-drivers were generally trained to the use of machinery, but in this colony they were not.  
 Mr. COWPER asked what was to be the effect of these provisions, if they were not to be enforced? (Hear, hear.) Besides, it was very easy to get certificates. (Hear, hear.) If a man had not his senses at eighteen, he was not likely to get a certificate.  
 Mr. DALGLEISH then withdrew his amendment, and moved it after the words "eighteen years."  
 Mr. WINDEYER said, in the Masters and Servants Act, it was provided that persons should be appointed from their last employers. ("No," from Mr. Arnold.) Well, it was so under the old Act. He thought the amendment was very necessary, since the persons in charge of the engine were greater, responsible than perhaps any one in the mine. There was scarcely any working engineer who could not produce a certificate from his last employer.  
 Mr. STEWART had seen boys of twelve, in England, capable of driving engines, but boys of eighteen here might never have seen an engine.  
 Mr. HART thought if they were to commit the duty to the engine-drivers, they would be appointed under the Act, the words "competency" from the examiner. (Hear, hear.) He thought it was necessary to have a certificate from an experienced engine, some of which were so simple that a man who had strength to turn a handle could work them. But to work a coal-engine required training, and the safety of the persons employed depended upon it.  
 Mr. BUCHANAN said the chief requirement was to keep up the steam (laughter), and that to drive an engine was as simple as A B C.  
 Mr. HOSKINS thought there ought to be some competency in the engineer, since the safety of persons depended upon his knowledge and steadiness. He believed the amendment was a very good one.  
 Mr. DICKSON thought the certificate was unnecessary, and opposed the amendment.  
 The amendment was put and carried, and the clause, as amended, agreed to.  
 Clause 9, providing general rules, to be observed in every colliery.  
 Mr. HOSKINS moved that the rules be put serially.  
 The CHAIRMAN said it was not competent to put portions of the clause.  
 Mr. HOSKINS asked some explanation with respect to the rule relating to ventilation.  
 Mr. LEWIS explained that in some collieries more ventilation was required than in others, and he believed by this the mine would have all the ventilation that was necessary.  
 The clause was put and carried.  
 Clause 10, Persons to be appointed to inspect collieries.  
 Clause 11, Penalties of rules.  
 Mr. HART thought that it should be compulsory on the owner of the colliery to supply every person before he employed him with a certificate of competency, and moved an amendment to this effect, which was carried.  
 The clause was then passed.  
 The following clauses were passed without remark:—  
 Clause 12, Penalties of rules.  
 Clause 13, Powers and duties of inspectors.  
 Clause 14, Inspectors to give notice of matters not provided for by rules.  
 Clause 15, Provisions of works in any imminent danger, was verbally amended and agreed to.  
 Clause 16, Colliery officers.  
 Mr. BUCHANAN said the owner should have some time allowed him before the examiner could step in and put out the fire, otherwise the examiner might resort to some very expensive means for extinguishing the fire.  
 Mr. HOSKINS considered the clause should be left with the examiner.  
 Mr. DALGLEISH objected to the power proposed to be left with the examiner.  
 Mr. BUCHANAN supported the clause.  
 Mr. COWPER said he found this clause was not in the English Act, he therefore wished to postpone it. He, however, did not like to see the power of the examiner if they could limit the power of the examiner.  
 Mr. CALDWELL considered the clause was a very necessary one.  
 Mr. BUCHANAN supported the clause, which was put and carried.  
 Clause 17, Code of arbitrators to be selected by owners.  
 Mr. HART asked from what fund the cost of maintaining the officers under this provision was to be paid.  
 Mr. COWPER said no doubt Parliament would be consulted as to the means of meeting these expenses; the examination of the collieries would be done by the owners.  
 Mr. HOSKINS took exception to the provision which made both parties liable to costs of arbitration; as a rule, the party was called upon to pay expenses of lawsuits.  
 Mr. COWPER explained that this was the principle of the English Act, which provided that one moiety should be paid from the Treasury, the other by the owner of the colliery.  
 Mr. BUCHANAN considered the clause to be unfair. It would require the owners to employ a large number of inspectors, who might make objections when they were wanted, and the owners must be responsible for the costs of inquiry. It was only fair that the Government should pay half the costs, and the other half should be paid by the owners, who would be able to secure. Innocent persons might be liable to suffer by the maladministration of this officer, his name would be no end to them.  
 Mr. WINDEYER thought it only just that when owners were not satisfied with the decision of the examiner, of the inspectors, and also with that of the Executive Council, that they should be allowed to have recourse to arbitration, and there was some check to objections on the part of owners there would be no end to them.  
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 Mr. WINDEYER thought it only just that when owners were not

[illegible]







and Major Valerston followed her and while she

and Major Verelton followed her, and while there, it was arranged that Major Verelton and his wife should be married, at once, and that Thelwell would tell them that during the whole time of the lurch and Hull's relationship between them was that of man and wife; and he believed, if any one at Hull had told Major Verelton that the lady was not his wife, he would have been liable to a court-martial. When it became necessary to procure a passport for Mrs. Verelton, on their going abroad, Major Verelton caused her name to be written in full in it, and Thelwell enclosed her passport, in which he wrote, "Caroline Verelton, wife of Major Verelton."

"Carissima mia,—How do you get on? I hope you will be able to start by steamer to-morrow. I shall start, if you do not telegraph to me, at nine o'clock to-morrow. I hope Mrs. Verelton is getting on well to-morrow. It was lucky I did not settle to start on Wednesday, as the levee was postponed till Thursday to enable the commander-in-chief to make a speech at the levee. I have been obliged to send you your passport visa. You must sign it, and come with the right name. I have just come from looking at the big ship. Remember me to Thelwell—and Mrs. Verelton. Yourself baciata molto, &c., &c.; and Addio. Sempre a te."

CARLO

"Next day, Friday, 12th, 1868."

"More than forty letters passed between these people. The next day, Mrs. Verelton was obliged to write several letters to her. One within about two months after the marriage was as follows:—

"My dearest little Toot-toot,—I cannot get away on Saturday morning early. Mine host, being a soldier, knows the hours too well.—Ever yours, CARLO."

The next was without date, in which the following passage occurs:—

"Carissima mia,—Sorry to hear of your state of nerves and sensations, and almost begin to be infected with your belief; but have been studying the subject, and advise you to stay quiet until the first week in November, and then to go on with your fishing to go now. I must see you before you go. It is very certain that I should be able to follow, and I have something to say to you, in case your fears are well founded, which would amount now to a small miracle, and which would have been a little to me in a velvet dress, and resolve not to lose it. There will be no certainty one way or the other now until the time above named.—Yours ever, as you like, CARLO."

"The next day, Friday, was as follows:—

"Carissima mia,—I was unable to myself to ship off the wine and canvas, but sent Crosby with written directions, &c., that I do think make a mistake impossible; so that you may look for their arrival to-morrow, and be able to start to-day. I think there will be advantage in remaining until the time I said, as the fact is there will be no certainty of an enemy until that time. The wind blows often and does not declare your case, about that time. I cannot quite comprehend your wish to be alone. The fact of an unexpected repugnance and change of row does not make any difference. I am sure you will be able to stand by you, and assist you through the emergency. The cat must be kept in the bag just now; for if the fiery devil gets out now, she'll explode a previous message, and blow us all to the d—l.—I will be sure to be there, and will be able to do anything. If there is danger to you in the natural course of things, that course must be hastened. I must talk to you more on this head. I find myself very much interested in you, and will do my best to do it in miracles, but will try to get away (in this case of yours) from the 20th to 25th, if that will suit you. I must come back here via Carlisle, as I want to meet my brother, who will be there in the evening, and I have some business to do. I have some pecuniary, which will be better managed personally than by letter. Addio, Carissima. Hope the nerves, &c., &c., will get better. Don't give up. Face the world, and they will fly to you.—Pensò a te."

CARLO

She had written to him to tell him that the time had come when, as a woman, she could no longer keep their marriage secret. She felt the natural impulse to tell him, and she started with her hand appealed to his vows and to his honour. Her condition could not be kept secret, and she asked him in time to allow the marriage and to make them both parties to it. She went back to her a letter containing the following passage:—

"You must not be low-spirited. What is the necessity for letting the mine explode? Can you not get abroad? I have every reason to believe that next day you will be able to start. I have no objection."

She felt, as a woman of religious feeling, that she dared not continue in her condition longer without letting the fact of the marriage be known. He insisted on her giving arguments for it, and she determined not to do so. She told him, "If you don't do it must," and in Christmas, 1857, he wrote this letter:—

"Xmas Day, 1857."

"Carissima mia,—I fear it is not a real feeling of bonbons that have caused my silence this time, but what you wrote in your last letter but one. You say,—'I told you my resolution in case certain events should occur, and I feel I must do so, but it would be my duty, and I live I must do so.'"

"Now, and I feel I must do so, but it is not a question of mere anger on my part; but your resolution is founded on false views. Where is your duty of keeping faith with me? I told you my resolution, and I have done and have done more than I promised (at great risk). I told you the event we fear could be avoided, and you certainly cannot doubt that it is equally unwelcome to me as it can be to you; but, if the future should be such as to make it necessary for me not to absolve you from your faith, the which if you break with me, you will never, from that moment, have one of even tolerable content during the rest of your life."

He then proceeded in this letter:—

"If you do feel any love for me, you must change that resolution. If I depart this life, you may speak; but if you have any regard for my feelings, and I must trust you. When I find my trust misplaced, if you have any affection for me, I do not envy you the future—your duty lies this way, not that. I have no objection. I told you my resolution, and I have done more than I promised (at great risk). I told you the event we fear could be avoided, and you certainly cannot doubt that it is equally unwelcome to me as it can be to you; but, if the future should be such as to make it necessary for me not to absolve you from your faith, the which if you break with me, you will never, from that moment, have one of even tolerable content during the rest of your life."

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Unless we receive additional supplies from India and our southern colonies, we know not where more wool is to come from. The present supply of Victoria can scarcely be more pushed than it is at present. New South Wales, and Western Australia will have been able to send forward more wool as yet; nor can they do so much, unless with additional labour. Increased supplies like a proportional increase in the new colony of Queensland, in the north, if it becomes for sheep-tending were available, as there are vast tracts of pastoral land unsuitable for agriculture in British Africa, and the more northern districts of Southern Africa, there is ample scope for increased wool production, although there are difficulties in bringing it forward for shipment. The wool produced by the Cape Colony has already doubled every five years. From India we have been drawing large supplies of low coarse wools, and this is an increased field for material of a peculiar kind, called *Liverpool*. These wools are of small Lintedness, of Liverpool type, but which our processors are evidently taking all that we have in 1863, 1867, 1869, and 1860 have palpably failed to improve anything like a proportional increase in supply, the present scarcity must for all practical purposes be considered absolute; ergo, all business woollen and worsted goods to new customers must necessarily be made up of old materials. Our processors in this most unwelcome case must be content with men of the world, having the word *progression* eternally on their lips, it sounds incredible; but what gainsay it? Better ask, Where can we look for the wool of the future? The Scotch, who are given a good price—fifty per cent. above what was considered profitable for some ten years ago! We might point to Canada as especially capable of assisting our producers, and to the States, for an increase in fine colonial, and to India for its large quantities of wools; but if the stimulus for excessive price be provided insufficient to effect the desired purpose, or as at loss for a stronger inducement.

The winter and spring of 1860 caused a great falling off in the production of home-grown fleeces, and consequently led to an increased inquiry for all foreign wools. As this demand in any way be adapted as substitutes, the prices are raised, and the cost of our supply, and is likely to be again experienced next season, it becomes a serious question how the demand is to be met, supposing consumption to progress. The present dearth is more acute, for which reason one of our own correspondents, state the position of our market seems at present to be this:

"There is an increase in the imports of wool, a reduction in the trade returns of 10 per cent. on wool of 9 per cent., thus leaving a surplus of 1 per cent. Against this, however, there appears an increase in the exports of manufactured wools. The pressure, in regard to stock, which, added to the deficiency in the home-grown flock, has resulted last year, leaves the supply of wool 22 per cent. less than that of 1859."

Room for improvement both in growing and preparing the wool of Eastern markets, some useful hints have lately been thrown out on the subject by brokers. Many countries, particularly North Africa, Turkey, Egypt, Russia, Portugal, China, &c., produce a large quantity of inferior sheep, the wool of which, by the introduction of suitable rams, or by judicious crossing with the best of what they already have, might be improved, and rendered adaptable for many additions to the staple. It would be well to eliminate those sheep whose white wool is spoiled by a sprinkling of thick coloured tints. The wool should be sorted to market more free of burrs, seeds, and dirt, and the greasy washings of the fleeces should be packed separately from the good white fleeces. At the same time an indiscriminate growth of long wool is not at all desirable for the climate and herbage of the Colonies, and, especially favouring the Merino and Mestizo breeds, but that would prove altogether unsuitable to a larger kind.

**AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.**

We draw the attention of intending contributors to the satisfaction of the Society, and to the fact that the Society is a body of pecuniary privilege attached to the Society by its Act of Incorporation, among which are the following:—

(1) That Protected Depositors shall obtain interest on all their deposits after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.

(2) That Married Women may deposit money, and the debts or control of their husbands.

(3) For the encouragement of small savourers, the profits are derived from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration.

**ANNUAL PREMIUMS for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.**

Age.	25	30	35	40	45	50
Premium.	£2 3	£2 15	£3	£3 15	£4 15	£5 15

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

Office.	Bonus.
Anglo English Protective Company, ten premiums paid . . . . .	£50 16
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid . . . . .	0 0
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five premiums paid . . . . .	61 13

General conditions are prospectus. For particulars apply to the Managers, residing abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.

For full tables and prospectus, apply to the Principal Office, or to any of the agents, or at the Principal Office.

**ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.**

**AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.**—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely:—

At 6 per cent. per annum for a period of 12 months.	At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months.	At 4 per cent. per annum for a period of 3 months.
Ditto on 12 months ditto . . . . .	Ditto on 6 months ditto . . . . .	Ditto on 3 months ditto . . . . .

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, and interest on bills payable respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
**A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.**

**ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.**  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)  
Paid-up capital £1,000,000.  
**INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.**

Repayable on 7 days' notice . . . . .	Per Annum.
Ditto on 15 days ditto . . . . .	21 per cent.
Ditto on 3 months ditto . . . . .	4 ditto
Ditto on 6 months ditto . . . . .	5 ditto
Ditto on 12 months ditto . . . . .	6 ditto

**JOHN YOUNG, Manager.**

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)  
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000.  
Reserve Fund . . . . . £252,000  
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.—

Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal . . . . .	21 per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto . . . . .	24 ditto
Ditto 3 months ditto . . . . .	4 ditto
Ditto 6 months ditto . . . . .	5 ditto
Ditto 12 months ditto . . . . .	6 ditto

For further information on the following Agencies of the Corporation in this colony:—

Adelaide, Brisbane, Kildare, Tumut, Yass, and Wandering (Western Gold Fields).

**GEORGE K. NGELOO, Manager.**

**NOTICE.**—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the style of Grissell & Co., in the City of Sydney, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Mr. J. H. Grissell, who is authorised to receive all debts due to the late firm, and also pay all liabilities.

(Signed)  
**JOHN HILL GRISSELL,**  
Witness: DR. SELKIE,  
Richmond, 22nd April, 1861.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**—In the assigned estates of **THOMAS ATKINSON**, late of Macalongo, Ararat, stockbroker.

J. B. BURKE, late of Major's Creek, near Broadwood, stockbroker.

CREDITORS in the above estates are requested to forward particulars of their claims, addressed to either of the trustees, as at foot, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May next, preparatory to the declaration of a dividend.

**CLARK IRVING, Esq., Pitt-street; C. E. DRAINFIELD, Esq., James-street, near Broadwood;**

**NOTICE** is hereby given that **THOMAS BATELY ROLIN**, of No. 1, William-street East, in the city of Sydney and colony of New South Wales, lately under assignment to William George Pennington, and also under articles of assignment from the said William George Pennington to James Hart, both of Sydney aforesaid, intends to apply on the last day of the present term of Court, to the Judge of the Supreme Court, for leave to remove the said Thomas Bately Rolin, from the said assignment, and to re-assume the management of the said business.

**TO DRAPEES, STOREKEEPERS, and others.**—The undersigned will finally close their warehouse for operations in the City of Sydney, on the 1st inst. A further reduction has been made on the remaining stock. A discount of five per cent. will be allowed for prompt cash. **HOSSEITER and LAZARUS, April 12th.**

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**—Messrs BEBEL and CO. have removed from their late office, to No. 9, Hunter-street.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF New South Wales.**  
ROBERT, of 171, Macquarie-street, to ARTHUR JOHN  
of 171, Macquarie-street, in the City of Sydney,  
under articles of New South Wales, gentileman, and  
Sydney coroner, solicitor, intend to sue GEORGE WILKINSON, of  
of the present term, to be admitted an Attorney, on the last day  
of April, at the Honorable Court. Dated this 23rd day  
of April, A.D. 1861.

ARTHUR JOHN ROBERT.

**T. THOMAS LLOYD JAMES, of Dumlairick, in the  
attorney of New South Wales, gentleman, one of the  
and a solicitor of the High Court of Justice at Westminster,  
do hereby give notice that it is my intention, to sue  
on the last day of the said colony of New South Wales  
to practice as an attorney, solicitor, and practitioner of the said  
colony.**

Dated this second day of April, 1861.

**THOMAS LLOYD JAMES.**

**PUBLIC NOTICE.—MR. WALTER BRADLEY,**  
Auctioneer, being about to remove to those premises  
formerly occupied by the Bank of Australia  
(nearly opposite his present Auction room), respectfully  
informs all parties who have Furniture, Plate, or  
other articles in their Rooms, on which is a reserve price  
for removal, that they will be removed on the 25th  
inst. and they will be sold to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, April 25th,  
at 10 o'clock, at the said premises, 264, George-street,  
on which he has made such advances. 264, George-street,  
April 25th.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the undersigned  
George and John Strickland, of the style of GLASS  
and COMPANY, which was carried on by  
corner of George and John Streets, Singapore, lately  
ceased to exist.

The advertisers beg to inform the public and their friends  
and patrons that they will always have on hand a large  
assortment of General Merchandise, including every article  
required for the establishment of individuals in the  
interior, as well as for up-country stockholders, and  
arranged with one of the largest and cheapest houses in  
the colony for a continuing supply of Goods in all descriptions  
of goods, their constituents will find that they will be in a  
position to supply goods, both wholesale and retail, at the  
lowest market rates.

To parties sending their teams for loading, they have  
provided large paddocks for the accommodation of their  
cattle and horses free of charge.

They beg to be prepared to purchase all kinds of Colonial  
Produce—wool, hides, tallow, and all other  
commodities, at the highest price in cash will be  
paid. They will make advances thereon, at the usual  
market rates.

The advertisers, from their long experience in equine  
business, are able to judge of the descriptions of supplies required  
on stations, and to select the best quality of goods, at the  
lowest price, and to merit and receive a liberal  
support.

JAMES GLASS.  
ALEXANDER GLASS.  
JOHN COORIGAN.

Singapore, March 26.

**DR. PEARCE** and CO may still be consulted in all  
diseases connected with the nervous system, in  
debility, paralysis, and rheumatism, whether arising from  
excessive indulgence, the heat of an Australian climate,  
or from any other cause, and in the exhibition of  
various discovered remedies, and the application of the  
galvanic battery. 94, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH.**—MR. M. M. MONTAGU,  
of the city of Sydney, is supplied ARTIFICIAL TEETH  
from one to a complete set, of various materials and  
guaranteed, at the following prices:

A single tooth, from	.....	s. 4
Teeth extracted	.....	10 0
Teeth extracted	.....	2 6

At No. 10, the address—264, George-street, in the  
south of Hunter-street.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS**—are  
and certain. All who have ever tried these remedies  
have always returned to them again, in subsequent illnesses,  
for the cure of all diseases of the skin, and for  
both internal and external, and for the cure of all  
diseases. Sold at 224, Strand, London, and at all  
druggists.

**FEVERS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, Cholera,  
Rheumatism, &c.**—The undersigned, ARTHUR JOHN ROBERT,  
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market rates.

The advertisers, from their long experience in equine  
business, are able to judge of the descriptions of supplies required  
on stations, and to select the best quality of goods, at the  
lowest price, and to merit and receive a liberal  
support.

JAMES GLASS.  
ALEXANDER GLASS.  
JOHN COORIGAN.

Singapore, March 26.

**DR. PEARCE** and CO may still be consulted in all  
diseases connected with the nervous system, in  
debility, paralysis, and rheumatism, whether arising from  
excessive indulgence, the heat of an Australian climate,  
or from any other cause, and in the exhibition of  
various discovered remedies, and the application of the  
galvanic battery. 94, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH.**—MR. M. M. MONTAGU,  
of the city of Sydney, is supplied ARTIFICIAL TEETH  
from one to a complete set, of various materials and  
guaranteed, at the following prices:

A single tooth, from	.....	s. 4
Teeth extracted	.....	10 0
Teeth extracted	.....	2 6

At No. 10, the address—264, George-street, in the  
south of Hunter-street.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS**—are  
and certain. All who have ever tried these remedies  
have always returned to them again, in subsequent illnesses,  
for the cure of all diseases of the skin, and for  
both internal and external, and for the cure of all  
diseases. Sold at 224, Strand, London, and at all  
druggists.

**FEVERS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, Cholera,  
Rheumatism, &c.**—The undersigned, ARTHUR JOHN ROBERT,  
of 171, Macquarie-street, in the City of Sydney,  
under articles of New South Wales, gentileman, and  
Sydney coroner, solicitor, intend to sue GEORGE WILKINSON, of  
of the present term, to be admitted an Attorney, on the last day  
of April, at the Honorable Court. Dated this 23rd day  
of April, A.D. 1861.

ARTHUR JOHN ROBERT.

**T. THOMAS LLOYD JAMES, of Dumlairick, in the  
attorney of New South Wales, gentleman, one of the  
and a solicitor of the High Court of Justice at Westminster,  
do hereby give notice that it is my intention, to sue  
on the last day of the said colony of New South Wales  
to practice as an attorney, solicitor, and practitioner of the said  
colony.**

Dated this second day of April, 1861.

**THOMAS LLOYD JAMES.**

**PUBLIC NOTICE.—MR. WALTER BRADLEY,**  
Auctioneer, being about to remove to those premises  
formerly occupied by the Bank of Australia  
(nearly opposite his present Auction room), respectfully  
informs all parties who have Furniture, Plate, or  
other articles in their Rooms, on which

[illegible]



weekly produce case, *this day, long-gut*  
Circular Quay.  
Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Bones, Harms,  
Kip and Sole Leather, &c., &c.  
**M**ESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN will  
by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular  
Quay, at 10 o'clock, precisely,  
14 balca Quay  
1750 sheepskins  
66 casks tallow  
594 hides  
Horns, bones, &c. Also,  
Bovine hump, kip, and sole leather.

Terms, cash.

**POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.**—Grocers, storekeepers, wine and spirit merchants, and others are respectfully informed that the sale of grocery oilmen's stores, candles, brandy, &c. advertised for sale, Friday, April 26th, is postponed until **TUESDAY, April 30th**, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather.

**JOHN G. COHEN, auctioneer, &c.**

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**Notice of Auction Sales.**  
Most important to all classes of Buyers.

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**JOHN G. COHEN** has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the **Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, April 24th, 1861, at 9 o'clock prompt,**

A fine collection of gallery and cabinet pictures.

On **TUESDAY, April 30th**, at 11 o'clock, Grocery, oilmen's stores, brandy, candles, &c.

On MONDAY, May 6th, at 11 o'clock,  
Elegant rosewood, mahogany, and walnut English furniture, cut glassware, silver plate, &c.  
To be sold  
Portrait of Governor Fitz Roy, in an elaborate carved frame.  
To the Public Institutions of the colony.

**JOHN G. COHEN** will sell, at the Bank  
Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, April 2  
1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,  
The portrait of Governor Fitz Roy, in oil, in a carved frame.  
On view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

Statuary Marble Monuments.  
To Gentlemen, Admirers of Fine Arts, and others.

**JOHN G. COHEN** will sell, at the Ban-  
quet Rooms, on **MONDAY, April 2**  
1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,  
Four elegant statuary marble monuments.

Terms at sale.

Brandy.

On account and risk of the former purchaser.

**J**OHAN C. COHEN will sell, at the Ban  
Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, April 30  
1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,  
11 hogheads brandy.

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*Terms at sale.*

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*Extensive and Positive Unreserved Sale of  
Groceries, Gilmen's Stores, &c., &c.*

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To Wholesale and Retail Grocers  
To Shippers

To Buyers for the Interior  
To Country Storekeepers  
To Provision Merchants, and the Trade generally.  
Comprising  
Fenst's Bottled Fruits  
Ditto Quart Vinegars, half-pint Salad Oil  
Ditto and Batty, 1lb. Jams  
Whybrow's half-pint Sauces  
Fenst's pint, and ditto ditto  
Crosse and Blackwell's Anchovy and Bismar Paste

Ditto Bottled Fruits  
Ditto Walnuts, 1lb. Jams  
Ditto Mushroom Catsup  
Wotherspoon's Confectionery  
Muscatel Raisins  
Currants, Almonds, Pearl Barley  
Red Herring, Arrowroot  
Congou, in boxes, &c.

**JOHN G. COHEN** will sell. at the Bar

**Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, April 30,**  
1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,  
Several invoices of the above goods, &c.  
Further particulars will appear.  
Terms at sale.

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**Great Auction Sale of Oil Paintings.**

**CONNOISSEURS, Admirers of the Fine Art**

and the public, are respectfully informed that the whole of this choice selection of  
Gallery and Cabinet Pictures,  
are now on view at the Rooms.  
Catalogues are ready for delivery. JOHN G. COHEN.

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MONDAY, 29th April.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

**PURKIS and CO.** (late Purkis and Lamber  
will sell by auction, at their Ma  
255, George-street, on MONDAY, the 29th inst  
at 11 o'clock,  
1 hoghead sherry  
2 quarter-casks ditto  
2 ditto ditto port

4 cases sherry, each 3 dozen  
2 ditto ditto, 4 ditto  
2 ditto port (very superior)  
2 ditto ditto, ditto old crushed  
1 quarter-cask old Scotch whisky  
10 cases, each 4 dozen, Bass's pale ale.  
No reserve.  
Terms, cash.

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**Weekly Produce Sale.**

**THOMAS DAWSON** will sell by auction at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY **FRIDAY, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock,** Superior fat calves, of 4 and other brands Prime ditto pigs, porkers and roasters Choice fowls, of the Spanish breed Pigeons, guinea fow  
Preserved onion hay  
Butter, cheese, &c. and the usual contents of a

**MR. W. FULLAGAR** has received instructions from Messrs. Griffiths, Fennell and Co., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on **MONDAY** next, the 29th of April, at 12 o'clock, A prime flock of wethers.

**M**R. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. C. Esther, to sell, at 1 Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, the 29th April, at 12 o'clock,  
150 head prime fat cattle.  
In lots to suit purchasers.

**JOHN B. LAVERACK** has received instructions from John Hoskisson, Esq., to sell by public auction, on **TUESDAY**, the 30th instant, at 6 o'clock, at Mr. James Dorset's Yard, Windsor, 16 heavy draught colts.

The brand of Mr. Hoskisson's horses is so well known that the auctioneer need only state that the above lot has been carefully selected for sale.

without exception, the best lot of colts which have been offered for sale for some months.

Terms at sale.

Valuable Business Premises,  
Nearly opposite the Theatre, in the High-street, West  
Maitland.  
(Formerly occupied by Messrs. D. Cohen and Co.)

**HODDS and CO.** have received instructions

tion to sell by auction, at the Inn, opposite the Sale Yards, East Maitland, at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 29th April, 1961.

All the substantial BRICK-BUILT BUSINESS PREMISES, now occupied by Mr. Levison, a formerly known as Messrs. D. Cohen and Co. stores (where they carried on a successful business for many years), situate in High-street, West Maitland, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre.

These extensive premises are calculated for carrying on large business; and being centrally situated and near the Railway Station near Dr. Scott's house, offer inducement such as cannot be urged in favour of many situations in the town.

To speculators or storekeepers, the above offers a first opportunity, either for investment or for securing a capital stand for business.

Title unexceptionable.  
Terms at sale.

**ON FRIDAY** next, the 26th instant, at noon on the premises of the above-named defendant Hunter-street, Paramatta, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold, unless this execution be previously satisfied, a quantity of household furniture

After which certain property devised by the last will  
the late Robert Gray, of the Kings Arms Road.



